and feet of these cradles are made of two wooden hoops bent in the 854
form of semicircles, which are bound together by several horizontal
wooden mouldings usually turned and painted in bright colors. /241/
The bottom and the low sidewalls are made of thin boards or shavings.
The mothers carry their infants not wrapped up in swaddling clothes as
we do but in these portable cradles, which is not only more convenient
for the mothers but decidedly more favorable to the development of
the child than our methods are. For rocking, the cradle is hung on the
branch of a tree outdoors, or in a room or on the veranda on a ceiling
beam, by means of a rope fastened to the middle of the upper cross-
piece. /Figure 89. Caption: Turkestan Bedstead./ In this cradle, [141]
which is in use among all Central Asians, the children lie continually
on their backs, and as a consequence the back of the head becomes
very much flattened eventually. The noticeable brachycephaly of all [171]
Central Asians, Kazakhs, Uzbeks, Sarts, Tadzhiks, Galchas, etc. goes
back to this. Therefore the cephalic index is not a physical anthropo-
logical index as the physical anthropologists believe, but an ethnogra-
phic one. /Figure 90. Caption: Child's cradle in Turkestan./

For the storage of their valuables the urban people of Turkestan 352
use the same wooden boxes imported from Russia, as the nomads use.
These are painted red and green and mounted with sheet-iron and are
a primary adornment of the living quarters.

In addition to the furnishings already mentioned, in the dwellings 415
of the sedentary population of Turkestan, there remain to be mentioned
only the characteristic teapots and teacups, the washbasins, the brass
plates, the water pipes and the bird cages.

The teapots (Figure 91, p. 242) are made either of brass or
tin-plated copper, are always encased more or less artistically, and
have the same shape as the water pitchers and wine pitchers used dur-
ing mass in the Catholic church. These teapots are filled with water [272]
and set on the fire and after the water comes to a boil a proportionate
quantity of tea is thrown in. The teacups are either of clay, and thus
of domestic manufacture, or else of real or imitation porcelain from
China (Figure 123).
/242/ /Figure 91. Caption: Teapots./

The shape of the native washbasins is characteristic. These are
used before and after every meal and also often during the day, and are,
as a rule, of good and ornamental workmanship. They are likewise
made of brass or tin-plated copper and consist of a shallow basin with
a sieve-like perforated bottom, under which a vessel like a chamber
pot is attached to catch the dirty water from washing. Brass pitchers